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- 25, Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) flowering.
 27, Pomponie Lily (*Lilium pomponium*) flowering.
 28, Goat's beard, Meadow sweet (*Spiræa Ulmaria*) flowering. This day, I observed great numbers of the common domesticated Bees (*Apis Mellifica*) flying about, and extracting honey from the flowers of a bush of the Berry bearing Alder, (*Rhamnus Frangula*).
 July 1, Branching Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*) flowering.
 3, Gold of Pleasure (*Myagrum Sativum*), and Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), flowering. Wheat (*Triticum Hybernium*) shooting.
 4, Yellow Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) in flower.
 6, Greater Knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*), and Turk's cap Lily (*Lilium martagon*), flowering.
 7, Common Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), and Rose-bay Willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*), flowering.
 Grasshopper Warbler (*Motacilla Locustella*) continues, in the still warm evenings, its Grasshopper-like song.
 8, Hairy-leaved Rosebay (*Rhododendron hirsutum*), and Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*), flowering.
 10, One of the Angel Sharks (*Squalus Squatina*) caught in Belfast lough.
 11, Common Orange Lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*) flowering.
 12, Oats (*Avena sativa*) shooting.—Grey Cleg (*Tabanus p'uvialis*) appearing. It will be seen by last year's journal, that the Grey cleg appeared on the 22d June.
 13, Broad-leaved Bell flower (*Campanula latifolia*) flowering.—This plant flowered on the 27th of June last season.
 14, Wheat (*Triticum Hybernium*) flowering.
 15, Yellow fringed Water Lily (*Menyanthes Nymphioides*), and Two thorned Acacia (*Robinia Pseudo Acacia*) flowering.
 19, Spreading Bell Flower (*Campanula patula*), and Small Upright St. John's Wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*) flowering.
 20, Round-leaved Bell flower, or Hare bells, (*Campanula rotundifolia*) flowering,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 20th June, to the 20th July, 1812.

- June 21—24,.....Showery days.
 25,.....Wet morning.
 26—27,.....Dark dry day.
 28,.....Fine.
 29,.....Dark dry.
 30,.....Wet.
 July 1,.....Wet.
 2,.....Showery.
 3,.....Fine.
 4,.....Wet evening.
 5,.....Showery.
 6,.....Fine day, shower at night.
 7—17,.....Fine days.
 18,.....Dark day, shower in the evening.
 19,.....Showery.
 20,.....Fine day, a light shower in the evening.

The Barometer, during this period, was 10 days below 30; on the 2d of July, it was at 29.3, and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, it was as high as 30.4.

The range of the Thermometer, during this period, has been very considerable. On

the 23d of June, it stood at 8 A.M. only at 49° , and on July the 19th, it was as high at the same hour as 65° , the rest of the time the average is about 55° .

The Wind was observed N.E. 9 times;—S.E. 5;—E. 7;—S.W. 14;—N.W. 3;—W. 1;—N. 1. Though the wind has been very variable, the Easterly has been most prevalent.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR AUGUST, 1812.

THIS month will bring to the recollection of our readers, the comet which made its appearance in August, 1811. It was first seen by a lady at Ramsgate, who noticed it in the morning; but her report was not confirmed for some time by similar observations. Particular attention should be paid to any singular appearance in the Heavens; our readers should note it, and make a little sketch of it; and if it is a comet, mark its situation and appearance as well as they can, and note the time of the observation. If there is a person in the neighbourhood of eminent talents in astronomy, send the sketch to him; and it may be of great use in leading him to the discovery of it on the succeeding evening. Particular remarks on the right ascension and declination of the object will be made afterwards, but a slight sketch is quite sufficient for an astronomer.

There is, indeed, a degree of bashfulness that prevails at times, and may prevent persons from communicating remarks of this kind. They may deem it an intrusion on the time of a man of science; they may think it not worth his notice; or they may be afraid of exposing themselves to ill-placed jests, if their well-meant endeavours should meet with an ungrateful return. But the latter circumstance is exceedingly rare; and when any person considers how little he knows, how gradually he acquired the little he has, how much every man is indebted to the labours and hints of his predecessors, he will be grateful for the information he receives from any quarter.

This month is not favourable to our observations on the planets, though Saturn and Herschell are in good positions in the evening, but Mercury is in a bad sign for an evening star. The other planets are morning stars; Jupiter is, for some time, the only one that will attract attention.

The Moon rises soon after midnight of the 1st, and is seen in the midst of the Hyades; and at five minutes past three in the morning of the second, passes Aldebaran.

On the 7th is new Moon, at 55 minutes past 4 in the morning, at which time the Sun suffers an eclipse, but it is not visible in this country; and on the 8th, in the morning, she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node, near to, but to the east of the first of the Lion.

On the 13th, the Moon passes the tenth and eleventh of the Virgin, and at their first appearance is seen to the east of, and nearest to the tenth.

On the 19th, the Moon is on the meridian at 32 minutes past 9, having above her in midheaven, but to the east of the meridian, the first of the Eagle, and near to her to the east the two first stars of the Goat. Saturn is now at a considerable distance from her to the west of the meridian.

On the 22d, is full Moon, at one minute before three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time is an eclipse, but invisible to us, for it begins at ten minutes past one, and ends at forty-seven minutes past four. She passes the ecliptic in her descending node during the eclipse, and in the evening rises under the eighth of the Waterbearer.

On the 30th, the Moon rises near midnight, under the sixth of the Bull, and the seventh and twelfth of the Twins, passing, during the morning of the 31st, under the two latter stars, and directing her course above the third of the Twins.

Mercury is an evening star during the whole of the month, being at his greatest elongation on the 17th, and at his stationary point on the 31st. He is, however, in an unfavourable situation, for he traverses the sixth sign, and his latitude, a little more than half a degree north on the 1st, becomes before the end of the week southern, and on the last day is upwards of four degrees in that direction. The Moon passes him on the 9th.

Venus is a morning star, but, being in her inferior conjunction on the 1st, will not be visible in the early part of the month. She is stationary on the 23d, being then in